

Wall Street Behind Batista Terror in Cuba, Says CPUSA

The U. S. State Department is behind the reign of terror being unleashed against the Cuban people by dictator Batista, a statement by the National Committee of the Communist Party U.S.A., signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, said yesterday. The statement says that organized labor and the progressive movement in this country should make their weight felt to end the dangerous process of fascizing Cuba and other countries in Latin America.

The statement:

Following the unsuccessful anti-government military uprising in Santiago on July 26, Fulgencio Batista, Cuban dictator has launched a reign of terror against the left and progressive movement in Cuba.

Hundreds of active leaders and workers of the Popular Socialist Party (Communist), and of the trade unions, have been slugged and arrested. The headquarters of the Party have been raided and looted, homes of militants have been sacked, and the progressive journal Hoy has been gutted and suppressed. The police hounds of

Batista are ranging the country, terrorizing the population.

Among those arrested are Joaquin Ordoqui, organizational secretary of the PSP, and Lazaro Pena, Cuba's outstanding labor leader, Vice-President of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor and also of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Being held, too, by the police are such outstanding progressive personalities as Doctor Moreno Luna, Professor at the University of Las Villas, Doctor Gorla Gallo, prominent physician, Jose Ruiz, an

(Continued on Page 6)

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AFL Council Calls For Building of 12 1/2 Million Homes

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The AFL executive council meeting here has issued a detailed six-year housing program which calls for the building of 12 1/2 million homes. President George Meany said that the U. S. is falling behind steadily in meeting the "staggering"

housing needs of the people. He said that this will undoubtedly become a key issue in next year's congressional elections, especially "as the boys begin returning home from the service and find no place to live."

The council's statement declared: "The recent ill-conceived congressional action terminating the vital public housing program must be reversed and the new high-interest, high-cost policies must be drastically revised."

A newly-completed study by the AFL showed the need for a minimum of 12 1/2 million new non-farm homes and apartments by the end of 1959.

Meany said that this program was essential to help take up the slack that develops in the peacetime economy.

Declared the council report: "Past experience has provided unchallengeable proof that not nearly enough new housing will be made available if we depend entirely on speculative builders to do the job."

"There is an urgent need for legislative enactments specifically directed to help provide housing for families who cannot afford today's high-priced homes and apartments."

CARPENTERS

The Executive Council held a "routine organizational" session today and issued no statement on the withdrawal of the 822,500-member United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from the AFL.

Ruben Soderstrom, head of the Illinois Federation of Labor, said he believes the carpenters would rejoin the AFL within 30 days.

"This whole affair will be smoothed out," he said.

A spokesman for the carpenters

denied rumors that the union would join forces with John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers to form a third big labor bloc.

The withdrawal move was announced by carpenters president William L. Hutcheson in a letter handed Wednesday evening to Meany.

The withdrawal will not only take the large union out of the national AFL body, but will deprive the workers of representation on the state Trades and Labor Building Trades Councils.

Stated reason for the walk-out was given as the Carpenters leadership's resentment over the proposed no-raiding pact with the Congress of Industrial Organizations scheduled to take effect officially in January.

Hutcheson accused the AFL chiefs of being "more concerned with the affairs of the CIO" than with "disruptive conditions" within the AFL. The "disruptive influences" which Hutcheson referred to, were supposed to be jurisdictional disputes between the carpenters and other AFL building trades unions.

Although the letter of withdrawal declared that "we have no objections to no-raiding agreements"

(Continued on Page 6)

French Strike Becoming General, 4 Million Out

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The French strike was swelling rapidly into an historic general strike today with 4,000,000 workers now out in a challenge to reactionary Premier Laniel's projected economic policies. All public transport and utilities have been stopped by the united labor movement' walkouts. Many of the 10,000 American tourists in Paris were scrambling to leave the country by whatever means possible.

As workers in private enterprise joined their union brothers of nationalized industry and public works, France was a land of no mail, no trains, no buses, no subways, very little gas, flickering electricity, no garbage collection, and even, with the walkout of morticians, no burials.

There was no public outcry against the strikers however, as the vast majority of the country seemed in agreement against Laniel's program, which is a further squeeze against the people in behalf of French big business.

New Frameup Arrest Added To Philly.8

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Justice Department announced today that FBI agents arrested Robert Klonsky in Brighton, Mass. on charges of conspiring to teach the violent overthrow of the gov-

(Continued on Page 6)

Not a Single Chest Ailment Among Returning British POWs

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The chief medical officer at the British camp for reception of POWs at Panmunjom, Major Robert Hetherington, Royal Canadian Medical Corps, said yesterday that not a single case of tuberculosis, or any other chest complaint, has been discovered among British Commonwealth prisoners returning from Communist hands.

One of the camp catering officers said: "Most of them look better than the soldiers we have on the staff here."

Major Hetherington said the returning Commonwealth prisoners had only a preliminary examination and "it was possible" one or two cases might be discovered later.

Doctors here said they were surprised that the Communists had kept prisoners' vaccinations and inoculations up to date.

The doctor added, that from what he could see, the Chinese doctors had looked after their prisoners well.

"They seem to have been efficient, even though they lacked supplies," he said.

"I have just seen a man who had his toenail removed with a scalpel and none of the proper instruments. It was a nice, decent job," Major Hetherington said.

He added he had also seen a "satisfactory" appendix scar. Dietary experts attached to the camp for the treatment of expected malnutrition cases found they had nothing to do.

One of them said that with only one exception the returned prisoners had been eating massive meals without restriction.

The British repatriates' lunch menu today included choice steak, eggs, salad, with sweets, ice cream, fresh milk and two bottles of beer.

"They really go for the ice cream," a catering officer said.

All the men who are well enough drink Japanese beer, normally sold to the Commonwealth Division.

"At night they are drinking and talking as if they cannot believe they are free," one of the officers said.

Ex-Korea GI Thrills Packed Truce Celebration

By DAVID PLATT

Paul Baker, a young Korean war vet recently returned from active duty in Korea, held a capacity audience of 1,000 spellbound at the New York truce celebration at City Center Casino Wednesday night.

He spoke to men and women active in the peace movement who had been looking forward to celebrating the end of the Korean war ever since it started.

He drew for them an unforgettable picture of the war's horrors. When he concluded they gave him a standing ovation that could be heard for blocks.

"They tried hard to brutalize us, turn us into fascist like killers," Baker said angrily. "But they did not succeed. I don't think they will ever succeed. The GIs don't want to

become professional killers. All they want to do is come back home and live in peace and security.

"We all know there are forces in our land who want war and hate peace," he continued intensely. "A lot of GIs know that. They know how it started and they know why it started. And no amount of explanation can justify the useless slaughter. The GIs don't want any more of it. They tried to impress us with the line that 'war is inevitable.' But few swallowed it."

Baker pointed out that if negotiations could stop the shooting, then there never has to be another battlefield. He urged vigilance to see that nothing obstructs the peace and as the cheers died down he asked for support for those returning POWs who may be punished

for expressing sentiments for peace. "They suffered the most. Surely, they deserve the right to speak for peace," he said.

"Negotiations — Path to World Peace" said the red, white and blue streamer above the speakers' platform. This was at the core of all the speeches. It was in the eloquent speech of Dr. Willard Uphaus, director of World Fellowship Inc. who said:

"Governments are being compelled to listen more and more to the millions who are demanding that the tanks be beaten into ploughshares. If the people could put an end to the nightmare of Korea, we can force governments to negotiate a permanent peace around a conference table."

Rev. John Darr, former Ameri-

can Secretary of the World Peace Council also noted that for the first time in history, "peace loving people, united in a common cause, can stop war."

The Korean War, he said, "proves that all the world must learn the lesson that a policy of force is a policy of disaster, that only a policy of negotiations meets the interests of the people everywhere."

Negotiation, said Thomas Richardson, director of the American Peace Crusade, is as "American as apple pie and ham and eggs."

The whole fabric of the American tradition, he noted, has been held together by the concept of "let's talk it over, instead of fighting it out." Peace is possible

(Continued on Page 6)

COMING!

Daily Worker forum on

THE TRUCE:

where do we go from here?

Speakers:

JOHN PITTMAN
Foreign Affairs Editor
Daily Worker and The Worker

GEORGE BLAKE
CHARNEY

Labor Secretary
New York State Communist Party

Tues., Aug 18 — 8 P.M.

CENTRAL PLAZA
111 Second Ave. (nr. 7th St.)

Admission: 25¢

Questions from the floor

Cal. AFL Convention for Postwar Public Works; Raps State Oaths

By JANE GILBERT

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Full employment and defense of labor and civil rights were raised as key issues at the 51st annual convention of the million-plus-member California State Federation of Labor this week. Remarks of federation officials on these matters were fortified by a forthright declaration on civil liberties and the need for fair employment legislation in the 34 page policy statement submitted to the thousand delegates by the state AFL's executive council. In addition, more than a dozen resolutions relating to these issues from AFL locals throughout the state are in the convention hopper.

Jack Goldberger, president of the San Francisco AFL Council and Teamster leader, set the tone in his greeting to the delegates. The convention, he said, "must set an accelerated pace" in fighting for "full employment and civil rights."

Whenever "democratic rights" are weakened, Goldberger said, "labor is also weakened." Only when there is "freedom for everyone" does labor grow strong, he said, urging a "constant fight" against bigotry and intolerance.

Goldberger was applauded when he concluded that those who practice discrimination "are traitors to our country." (Incidentally, there are no more than a dozen Negro delegates to the convention.)

State AFL president Thomas Pitts singled out protection of labor's rights as the convention's main job and the most important of a dozen issues which will come before the delegates.

The unions must organize, he said, to combat effectively "those forces who seek the destruction of labor and work so diligently day and night."

The bulk of Mashburn's speech was an apology for the Eisenhower administration's failure to act on issues of importance to labor, such as revision of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the executive council report, the section on civil rights pledges that the state AFL will continue to press for fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers at all levels of government. The labor organization will also support "all legitimate efforts to eliminate racial and religious discrimination from the life of the nation."

Civil rights, it says, "are the bulwark of American democracy and must be defended against extremists of every shade."

RAP STATE OATHS

Noting that "unfair inroads" have been made on civil rights since the federation's last convention, the statement said:

"In California, loyalty oath requirements were extended to groups and persons claiming property tax exemptions, as well as to those making use of school facilities as public meeting places."

"Despite the Levering Act declaration in the state constitution that 'no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required,' teachers have been made a suspect group and are now required to take a 'special' non-Communist loyalty oath much after the fashion of the University of California oath, which was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court."

"While no new laws have been adopted on the national level,

Congressional investigative techniques have often been marked by shouting demagogues."

While the federation recognizes the right and duty of such committees to investigate possible subversion, it deprecates their abuse by self-seekers and reactionaries who exploit patriotism to strike at progressive activities.

ASK PUBLIC WORKS

The convention called for public works to maintain full employment and higher wages to bolster the family budget and the consumer market in the "new post-Korean phase" of the nation's economy.

The delegates passed a resolution submitted by Carpenters Union Local 36 of Oakland which urged that labor press for national and local government to begin "without delay" construction of much needed hospitals, schools and other public buildings.

The rapid-fire resolutions committee report covered foreign policy, Taft-Hartley and coming economic problems in the space of less than an hour. There was no discussion of the issues either from the platform or the floor.

The basis of the report, delivered by Roy M. Brewer of the Hollywood AFL Film Council, was the executive council's statement and resolutions on the same matter submitted by the locals. In each case, the convention voted for the council's recommendations, rejecting resolutions which did not go along and endorsing those that did. So far, not one delegate out of the 2,000 has spoken from the floor.

In the time it took to read the sub-heads, the convention also accepted a lengthy foreign policy statement which called for keeping the cold war against the "Kremlin" heated up, Marshall Plan-type aid to "underprivileged" peoples and "wresting the initiative from Russia in support of the nationalist aspirations of the colonial peoples of the world." It endorsed activities of the Int. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Int. Labor Organizations "as a means toward the promotion of world peace."

DIVISION ON T-H

In conformity with national AFL policy, the convention abandoned the federation's six year old position for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and endorsed a statement calling for "corrective revision."

A large "no" vote was cast, mainly by Intl. Ladies Garment Workers delegates from Los Angeles who had submitted a resolution calling for repeal. That resolution, of course, was defeated by the "yes" vote for the policy statement, as Brewer explained.

Coast AFL Painters Local Asks Labor Unity at 'Local Level'

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13.—The Union Painter, official organ of AFL Painters Local 116, has come out vigorously for labor unity between AFL and CIO at the "local level."

Two items on the front page of the paper's current "seventh anniversary" edition, dealt with unity.

One headed "Move to labor unity spurred by Local 116," said that Secretary O. T. "Bud" Satre of Painters District Council 36 had acknowledged Local 116's request that the council "make every effort to establish closer cooperation between the AFL and CIO in Los Angeles."

On the same page, Local 116 announced that it was "once again asking the AFL Central Labor Council to hold a Labor Day parade to 'demonstrate Labor's strength, solidarity and unity.'"

The article quoted members of Local 116 as advocating on the floor of the July 16 meeting that:

"The parade should be held in conjunction and cooperation with the CIO, as it is done in other cities."

"It was pointed out that many labor leaders are talking unity with the CIO, including District Council 36 of the Painters," the article went on.

However, no ILGWU delegate rose to speak when the chair called for discussion.

Resolutions endorsed "at the same time called for 'free elections' in East Germany and elsewhere in East Europe, a fight against genocide, and support of the AFL's activities in Europe."

The statement, in toto, placed the state AFL on record in full support of the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policies. — with one addition. The AFLers called for the appropriation of more millions to press U. S. programs abroad.

The statement on full employment and wage policy warned that "danger signs overshadow the future economic outlook." It recommended that a special planning commission be set up, representing labor, farmers and business to "make specific recommendations designed to assure continued economic expansion, financial stability and full employment on a sound and stable basis."

Important in avoiding a "recession," said the statement, is a campaign to increase wages to match gains in productivity, as increases in workers' buying power is "essential" to sustain the whole economy, and the "foundation of post-defense prosperity and stability."

FOR PUBLIC WORKS

The resolution calling for public works from Carpenters Local 36 declared:

"Whereas, This Cease-fire, welcomed by all, will, nevertheless, put a tremendous strain on our economy which has been partially geared to the war; and

"Whereas, Employment has already fallen off, causing hardship and weakening labor's bargaining power; and

"Whereas, Labor knows of a

great many public buildings and projects which the people need such as schools, hospitals, roads, parks, and homes; and

"Whereas, Such work projects will provide employment and help maintain the purchasing power of labor, thus helping the entire economy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the . . . convention . . . call upon the national, state, county, and city governments to begin without delay such public projects which will benefit the communities and provide work for labor."

Oratory from prominent Republicans has been greeted coolly by the delegates.

18,000 Unemployed in Dublin Rally for Jailed Demonstrators

DUBLIN, Eire, Aug. 13.—Three members of the Dublin Unemployed Association went to jail yesterday rather than promise not to take part in any demonstration until their case is heard.

Another eight went to prison on Friday, refusing to pay fines or enter into bonds after charges arising from an earlier sit-down demonstration on O'Connell Bridge.

Yesterday five men were charged at the Dublin District Court after a big clash on Saturday night with Civic Guards near Mountjoy Prison, where the eight are held.

Three, Dominick Behan, James Higgins and Leo Curley, were asked also to enter into a bond not to be involved in any more demonstrations before tomorrow.

They refused and were taken to Bridewell Jail.

Hundreds of unemployed—there are 18,000 in Dublin—gathered

Helen Sobell to Report on Visit

Helen Sobell will give a report of her recent visit with her imprisoned husband, Morton Sobell, when she speaks at the Bronx Rosenberg meeting at Hunt's Point Palace, 163 St. and Southern Boulevard, Bronx, on Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Mrs. Sobell has just returned from a nation-wide speaking tour and a visit with her husband at Alcatraz, where he is imprisoned on a 30-year sentence as a result of his conviction in the Rosenberg case. Sobell swears he is innocent.

The meeting, which takes place exactly two months after the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, is being sponsored by the Bronx Rosenberg Committee.

Other speakers include John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian newsweekly, and Emily Alman, New York executive secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case.

Favorite songs of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will be sung by Lillian Goodman.

Tickets, at 60 cents each, are available evenings at the Bronx Rosenberg Committee, 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx.

Soviet in European Rowing in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 13.—The Soviet Union has entered for all seven events in the European rowing championships which start in Copenhagen today.

This will be the first time that the Soviet Union has entered for the championships. They will have Juri Tschukalov in the single sculls, who won the event for them in the Olympic Games last year.

Czechoslovakia have entered for six of the seven events and Poland for two.

outside the court while the case was being heard and shouted: "We want work."

Slogans such as "Release our Leaders," and "Give us Work" appeared on walls and streets.

Lorryloads of police moved about the city, particularly near the labour exchanges, to prevent outdoor meetings of the unemployed.

Wherever unemployed gathered they were hustled on.

Saturday's demonstration was one of solidarity outside Mountjoy Prison for the other unemployed inside.

Hundreds of members of the association, joined or watched by a large crowd of workers and bystanders, sang "For They are Jolly Good Fellows."

Supt. Farrell told the court yesterday he thought the crowd was "intimidating."

U.S. Reporters in Romania Learn of Rising Standards

BUCHAREST, Aug. 13. — Romania's industrial output is now more than twice the level of 1938, representatives of foreign newspapers reporting the World Youth Festival were told here today.

The Assistant Foreign Minister, Mr. Preotease, answered correspondents' written questions for nearly two hours.

He revealed that this year's harvest will be one of the best ever, thanks to Government aid and the favorable weather.

He stressed that Romania was eager to increase her trade with the West provided it was on a basis of equality.

Taking the 1949 figure of industrial production at 100, Mr. Preotease gave the latest figure for important products such as oil, 176; bread, 177; cotton fabrics, 180;

woollen fabrics, 153; and tractors, 207.

There were now 1,966 agricultural Co-operatives in the country involving 28,000 families. Over 44,000 peasants had joined Co-operatives last year, and 42,000 had asked for new Co-operatives to be formed.

The government's policy was to prove to peasants that the collective farms, aided by modern machinery, would improve their life.

Discussing the raising of the people's living standards, he said that there were now 60,000 university students compared with only 26,000 in 1939.

Last year 381,000 workers had been given special holidays at health resorts.

So far as health was concerned

such sweeping changes had been made that malaria—which had ravaged the country in the past—had now been eliminated.

One journalist asked what had happened to Ann Pauker, former Foreign Minister, who was replaced last year after committing serious errors.

Mr. Preotease dismissed reports that she had been arrested as "fantastic." She was living and working in Bucharest.

Festival delegates have had the chance to see for themselves the striking changes being made in Rumania's countryside.

Groups have visited the Levedea collective farm near Bucharest where in 1945 all the land was owned by two big landlords. Now 125 families co-operate in farming

about 1,000 acres.

In 1945 about 85 percent of the people there were illiterate. Now the figure has been reduced to 5 percent.

The youth of the village have never had anything in the way of sport or culture. Now they have a football team which is capable of playing a crack Bucharest team. Forty young men and women are students at universities in Bucharest.

The festival special Romania Day had a splendid ending in a gala concert attended by many distinguished guests including the Dean of Canterbury.

Folk orchestra, dancers from every part of the Republic, opera singers and ballet dancers, combined to make one of the best concerts yet seen at the festival.

In the Worker this weekend

Labor,
Impelliteri
and the
Demo Primary

by Simon W. Gerson

USSR-Argentine Trade Pact OK'd

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 23.—The first postwar trade treaty between the Argentine and the Soviet Union was signed in Buenos Aires yesterday.

In addition the Soviet Government agreed to finance long-term credits to export to the Argentine capital goods.

These include coal-mining and oil-drilling equipment, transport materials, power plants and agricultural machinery.

The Argentine will export 20,000 tons of hides, 15,000 tons of tannin, 75,000 tons of linseed oil, 14,500 tons of meat and lard and 3,000 tons of cheese.

New Yorkers Give Money, Support Hearn's Strikers

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The people of New York are being asked to put their support of the 800 Hearn strikers into writing and dollars and cents by some 20,000 members of the strikers' union, District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, CIO. The workers are conducting a three-day whirlwind campaign to get 500,000 signatures on petitions protesting use of the Taft-Hartley Law to break the 13 week old strike.

Yesterday, on virtually every busy corner in downtown Manhattan, crews of District 65ers asked passersby to put their names down and contribute financially to

help the strikers, most of whom are elderly women. On many corners the workers carried signs calling on the public to: "sign Here—Help Defeat the Taft-Hartley Conspiracy at Hearn."

The workers also distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets telling "The Hearn Story." The leaflets accuse the company of unfolding a "cruel attack... against the Hearn employees. City, state and national authorities have refused to intervene to work for a settlement, because the company is unwilling to participate in such efforts. But it appears that the company is able to use Government machinery for its own strike-

breaking purposes."

"The Hearn company is waging the Taft-Hartley Law as its new, big stick against the Hearn employees," the leaflet continues. "A move is afoot to arrange an election through the National Labor Relations Board, in which the newly-hired strike-breakers may vote, but from which the regular employees would be barred!"

Public reaction to the petition seemed to be highly favorable. At the corner of 34th Street and Seventh Ave., a young red-headed 65er when asked if she was getting many signatures, replied, "Quite a few, but you have to yell." And yell she did, her clear

voice ringing clearly for a half block appealing: "Help 800 Hearn workers. Sign here."

In the garment district in the middle 30s on Seventh Avenue, some of the 65ers set up make-shift tables, fashioned from corrugated boxes and cable spindles. Everywhere people stopped to read the leaflets and sign the petitions. The spin collection cans, which the workers shook up and down, sounded heavy.

Meanwhile, a union spokesman said that the Citizens Committee, being set up by the City CIO Council, was taking shape and that a number of prominent citizens are taking part.

"You Can't Forget Ben Davis' Testimony," Powe Tells Jury

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13.—"This is a Hitler, Gestapo type of frame-up," said Ralph Powe, young Negro attorney, as he asked the jury to free Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers and three co-defendants.

The book-burners in Germany failed men for their political ideas, explained Powe. And that is just what is happening here in Pittsburgh in 1953, he continued.

But the book-burners can't win. "Benjamin Davis, who testified here, is the living proof that ideas cannot be jailed," declared the young lawyer, as he voiced his pride in the fearless Negro leader, who faced the jury last week.

"I don't think any of you can forget Mr. Davis' testimony," the civil rights lawyer declared. "You remember his pride in his Party, the Communist Party. You remember how he looked you straight in the face and unflinchingly told of his Party's program for peace and the rights of the people."

"Mr. Davis is the proof that the Communist Party cannot be destroyed by political suppression."

Powe reminded the jury that millions of men and women would hear the verdict in this case.

All over the world people are demanding PEACE, the defense attorney pointed out. They are demanding a guarantee of PEACE, permanent peace, now. And they know that the Communists are fighting for peace.

"The people are also demanding freedom," said Powe. "And the people in many lands know that there is no freedom in a country where Communists are being sent to prison. They know that when Communists go to prison that others will soon follow."

The people learned that in their

terrible experience with Hitler and his Gestapo.

Powe, like his colleague Reuben Terpis before him, took the Government's stoolies apart one by one.

"Lautner, the prosecutor's chief witness, forgot one important detail in his testimony about the Communist Party," the lawyer began. "He forgot the defendants in this case."

Not one of the defendants had taken any part in any of the Marxist classes he spoke so glibly about. Lautner admitted that.

"The prosecutor saw that detail was missing," said Powe, "so they put on their anti-Communist glamor boy, (the labor spy) Matt Cvetec."

The "glamor boy," however, did nothing more than identify four of the defendants as Communist Party representatives, and repeat some alleged anti-government conversations.

None of Cvetec's reports of alleged conversations were corroborated, however. And none of them quoted any defendant as advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Powe's anger came out as he referred to the admission of witness Dewey Price, a government labor spy, that he had attempted to make anti-Negro remarks at a West Virginia Communist Party gathering. And the Negro lawyer's wrath blazed out again when he referred to the government's witness Nowell, as a man who "has the contempt of 15,000,000 Negroes."

Nowell, a renegade Negro, sold himself to Gerald L. K. Smith, the arch enemy of the Negro people, said Powe. And Nowell also "scabbed and stooped on his fellow Negro workers in the Ford plant in Detroit."

"This man lapped up the slime

of the most vicious enemies of his people," said Powe.

The use of such witnesses shows the bankruptcy of the government frameup, the lawyer declared.

Powe met head on the stoolpigeon's assertion that Communists have held "secret" meetings.

Most of the meetings that the stoolpigeon talked of were held in public places like the Carnegie Library in the North Side of Pittsburgh or the Fort Pitt Hotel, said Powe.

"But there is an active drive against political freedom in America today," he went on. "And workers have a right to hold meetings where FBI spies will not intrude."

"The brutal fact is that there are reprisals against Communist, not only in Georgia, where Mr. Davis was born, but in this city as well."

Powe dealt briefly with stoolies' slanders against the principles of "Democratic Centralism," and "Concentration in the Basic Industry Areas," etc.

"There is nothing sinister about 'Democratic Centralism' in America, where the principle of political party discipline has been known since early American days (here Powe referred to Franklin D. Roosevelt's move to purge disloyal Democrats)."

And the principle of "Concentration" can be illustrated by the article by Steve Nelson and Bill Albertson on the coal miners that was read to the jury earlier, he said. The article, entitled "United Labor Action Can Beat the Coal Barons," was distributed to thousands of workers in many unions during the 1949 coal crisis.

Steve Nelson and Benjamin Careathers will make their final appeals to the jury Friday. Prosecutor Edward C. Boyle will have the last word on Monday after which Judge Marsh will charge the jury.

Irving Weissman and Jim Dolan, Daily Worker writers, are on trial with Nelson, Careathers and Albertson.

Mine, Mill Calls Strikes Aug. 31 vs. Big 'Holdouts'

DENVER, Aug. 13.—August 13 has been set by the National Wage Policy Committee of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers as the date for a strike against several important "hold-out" companies in the non-ferrous metals industry.

The policy committee voted to call out workers at Anaconda Copper Mining Company and its subsidiary American Brass Company, at 21 properties in the Idaho Coeur d'Alenes, at American Zinc Company operations in Illinois and Washington, at Pend Oreille Mining Company in Washington, at Empire Zinc Company in Gilman, Colorado, and a number of others unless "these companies came through with a settlement in line with the nine-cent pattern already established in the industry."

Earlier in the two-day meeting which ended late Tuesday, the union's highest bargaining policy group had approved settlements recently reached in the American Smelting and Refining Company, in Phelps Dodge Copper Corporation, in the Kennecott Copper Company, and in the U. S. Metals refinery at Carteret, N. J.

Ratification of the Phelps-Dodge agreement was made "subject to a satisfactory settlement in the El Paso property" of that chain. A two-day strike of El Paso P-D workers ended last night with a nine-cent settlement in line with

the agreement which had been made earlier for P-D workers in Arizona.

The AS&R settlement provided for an 8½ cent wage increase across the board, plus an additional half-cent in fringe benefits, for a total of 9 cents. As AS&R's Perth Amboy, N.J. plant, an additional 1½ cent was applied to wage rates of all workers, numbering about 500, engaged in continuous operations. This gain, granted in lieu of premium pay for Sunday work as such, is the first concession made on this issue by a major company in the industry.

The Kennecott settlement called for across-the-board increases of from 9.2 to 9.89 cents in Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, and an 8½ cent general wage increase plus 4.2 cents in Utah to make up for intra-state inequities.

Workers throughout the industry voted by heavy majorities July 16-17 to back up their wage and contract demands with strike action, if necessary. In the eight properties of the Anaconda chain, the vote was 85.3 percent in favor of strike; in the Coeur d'Alenes, 80 percent favored a walkout "if and when necessary." Similar majorities put the other companies on notice that (Continued on Page 6)

3 Phila. Smith Act Victims Out on Bail

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Three of the eight Smith Act victims have been released on \$10,000 bail each, while the other five have elected to stay in jail and fight for even lower bail. Two of the released working class leaders, Walter Lowenfels and Thomas Nabried, are suffering from serious heart ailments and have been advised that to remain in confinement would jeopardize their lives. Release of the third victim, David Dav's, United Electrical Workers business agent, was demanded by the workers in his union who need him to conduct union business.

The release of the three men on bail was arranged by J. S. Zucker, organizational director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress.

Meanwhile, in what was described by the CRC as an attempt to "harass and hamper the growing movement" to get lower bail for the Smith Act victims, pro-fascist Sen. Joseph McCarthy subpoenaed Zucker to appear in closed session before his Senate committee

on government spending tomorrow (Friday).

Blasting the witchhunting action, the CRC yesterday declared: "The subpoena, coming at this time, demonstrates the collusion between the Department of Justice and McCarthy in their apparent effort to deprive the Smith Act victims of their right to reasonable bail."

"It is precisely because Mr. Zucker is the leader of this campaign, the statement asserts, that Senator McCarthy picked this time to subpoena him."

"But Senator McCarthy and the Department of Justice will fail in their efforts to hamstring the people's demands that the eight victims of Smith Act persecution be allowed the opportunity to get out on bail so that they can properly prepare their defense."

Earl Brown, Hulan Jack Seen Leading Possibilities on Wagner Demo Ticket

By MICHAEL SINGER

The names of City Councilman Earl Brown and State Assemblyman Hulan Jack were the most prominently mentioned yesterday in discussions among anti-Impelleri Democrats to select a Manhattan Borough Presidential candidate in the primaries on Sept. 15.

Deadline for withdrawal of candidates is midnight tonight and it was generally believed that Herman Katz, nominated for the office on the Democratic anti-Impelleri ticket headed by Robert F. Wagner for mayor, would announce his declination some time today. The Wagner forces have until Aug. 18, next Tuesday, to substitute another candidate.

While no one at the Hotel Biltmore headquarters for Wagner would discuss specific possibilities for the post, spokesmen indicated that a Negro would be the final choice.

There was still some possibility that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, who received the first bid for the office, might accept despite his reported message from Europe to Wagner and Carmine G. DeSapio, Tammany leader, declining the nomination. Another possibility is

Thomas B. Dyett, of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Halley's candidacy was boomed yesterday by the Washington Heights Democratic Citizens Club which voted to support him for mayor.

The club is an independent Democratic organization which has entered Donald McIntosh as its candidate in the party primary in the 15 Assembly District South. The present Tammany leader there is Samuel R. Rosenberg.

McIntosh, a former chairman of the Washington Heights Volunteers for Stevenson, said that he thought "Halley to be the best qualified man for the job" and blasted Mayor Impelleri's "incompetence and indifference to the welfare of our city."

Declaring that Wagner's record "is much better than the Mayor's," McIntosh said that the

candidate would be "helpless in the hands of the Tammany-Flynn machine if elected."

The American Labor Party mayoralty candidate Clifford T. McAvoy issued a statement which linked the withdrawal of Juvenal Marchisio as the Liberal's nominee for comptroller to "the Halley brand of putrid politics."

McAvoy said Halley "must bear the responsibility for this rejected candidate—a rejection compelled by public opinion."

Marchisio withdrew after charges appeared in the press that he had been associated with the anti-Semite Joseph Kamp and with the pro-fascist newspaper, Crusader, in Brooklyn. The Bar Assn. also criticized him for not resigning his judgeship on the Domestic Relations Court when he accepted the Liberal candidacy.

From Scab to Stoolpigeon

By WM. Z. FOSTER

BOURGEOIS STYLES in national heroes change — from rotten to putrified. During the 1920's, upon the initiative of President Eliot of Harvard, the strikebreaker was hailed as the national hero. The rat who, violating every principle of working class interest and honor, went through the picket lines under heavy police guard to break strikes, was glamorized as the brave defender of the right to work, and the youth and the workers generally were enjoined to follow his smelly example. Behind this shabby bourgeois national scab hero was the desperate (and futile) attempt of the capitalists to prevent the unionization of the basic, trustified industries.

Now the capitalist rulers have a new hero for the masses — a slightly different kind of a skunk. This is the professional renegade — stoolpigeon — perjurer. His role is an indispensable one in the present fascist-like campaign of the warmongers and thought controllers to intimidate all opinion that dares to oppose that of the McCarthys, Veldes, McCarrans, Jenners, Nixons, and Mundts. He fingers any and every one he is instructed to stigmatize as a "red" and a

"subversive." To do this he needs no knowledge of his victim. Thoroughly coached by the F.B.I. from its slander files, the informer takes the witness stand and brazenly swears that it is all gospel truth. No man's reputation and liberty are safe from the professional informer, once he is singled out for attack. Today the lying word of a renegade stoolpigeon is almost unchallengeable.

STOOLPIGEONRY has also been set up as both a national obligation and ideal. Everyone who has ever been affiliated to or cooperated with the Communist Party or with any of the 250 other progressive organizations that have been arbitrarily blasted as "subversive" by the Department of Justice, by the eight Senate and four House committees "investigating subversives," or by the innumerable state and local thought-control committees, is held duty-bound to "spill his guts" on the witness stand and to implicate all his former friends. Judges, Prosecutors, and Federal investigators are all working hand-in-glove, armed with contempt and perjury charges for recalcitrants, to develop this degrading stoolpigeonry. In no country of modern times has the professional political informer played such a widespread and dangerous role as he is doing right here and now in the United States. Stoolpigeon perjury has become a well-paid profession.

To defeat the plague of stoolpigeonry involves a struggle against the whole war-fascist drive of Wall Street which gives it birth. The spirit in which this fight must be combatted was splendidly illustrated a few days ago by the courageous stand of Comrade Ben Davis in the Pittsburgh trial of Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, and others. Davis, at the cost of a two months sentence for contempt, added to the five years' sentence he is now serving, boldly refused to furnish information against comrades and co-workers, at the demand of the Prosecutor and Judge. In taking this principled position, Ben acted in the splendid traditions of many Hollywood artists, of Gates, Hall, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Oleta Yates O'Connor in the Smith Act trials, and of the many others who, at heavy penalties, have bravely refused to be blackjacked into acting as informer-witnesses by crooked

(Continued on Page 8)

THE McCARRAN-WALTER LAW

Attorney-General Gets Power of Mass Arrests

The following article is a section of a pamphlet by Abner Green entitled "Police State Terror."

"(The Walter-McCarran Law) places enormous power in the hands of one government official, the Attorney General, a power which, in an emergency, can cost us all that America means." —Dr. Constantine Panunzio, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of California.

In January 1920, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer carried out a series of raids and arrests, as a result of which more than 6,000 citizens and non-citizens were taken into custody. Public opinion condemned the Palmer Raids of 1920. To this day they are regarded with shame by the average decent American.

One of the reasons leading to public condemnation of the Palmer Raids was the fact that they were completely lawless in character. The Attorney General exceeded powers granted him by Congress and grossly violated the constitutional rights of citizens and non-citizens.

Today, the Attorney General could duplicate the Palmer Raids with full sanction of the law.

Under Section 287 (a) of the Walter-McCarran Law, the Attorney General's representatives have the "right" to arrest without a warrant any person believed to be a non-citizen "illegally" in the United States.

Any non-citizen could be arrested without a warrant and the average citizen could, too, since the average citizen does not — and, of course, should not — carry proof of citizenship on his or her person at all times. In addition, millions of native-born Americans cannot prove birth in this country and they could be held on suspicion of being non-citizens here "illegally" until their citizenship is established.

There may have been no mass raids and arrests as yet. But at any moment of crisis, the danger of mass raids and arrests would exist.

The reactionary spirit generated by the new Law is given weight and substance by the manner in which extraordinary power is placed at the disposal of the Attorney General. This is a personal as well as a general power, since the Attorney General can delegate the powers granted him by the Law to the hundreds of agents working in the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

It is of no minor significance that, in one of his very first public statements, the new Attorney General, Herbert J. Brownell, Jr., announced that the Justice Department was considering action against 10,000 naturalized American citizens and 12,000 non-citizens. This is more than three times the number of people affected directly in the 1920 Palmer Raids!

The Walter-McCarran Law gives the Attorney General virtual power of life and death over 3,000,000 non-citizens in the United States and any immigrant desiring to come to this country. Section 103 (a) of the Law provides that "determination and ruling by the Attorney General with respect to all questions of law shall be controlling."

Section 242 (c) grants the Attorney General power to erect and maintain concentration camps in the United States for non-citizens. It provides that the Attorney General can "expend . . . such amounts as may be necessary for the acquisition of land and the erection, maintenance, operation, remodeling, or repair of buildings, sheds, and office quarters . . . and adjunct

facilities, necessary for the detention of aliens."

Each section of the Law, many of which are discussed in other chapters of this pamphlet, grants the Attorney General an unlimited exercise of his discretion in the treatment of people affected by the Law.

While a non-citizen in the United States has an opportunity to defend himself to some degree by appealing to public opinion and the Federal courts, the newly-arriving immigrant is much more vulnerable.

An immigrant can be excluded from the United States on any — or no — ground at all. Section 235 (c) of the Law provides that, "If the Attorney General is satisfied that the alien is excludable . . . on the basis of information of a confidential nature, the disclosure of which the Attorney General . . . concludes would be prejudicial to the public interest," he may order the immigrant excluded and deported without any hearing or presentation of the charges against him. If no country will accept the excluded immigrant, he can be imprisoned on Ellis Island for the rest of his life, as decided by the United States Supreme Court in the Mezei case in March 1953.

This procedure of excluding without charges or a hearing was established for the first time in the history of the country in a Presidential Proclamation on November 14, 1941, granting special war-time powers to the Attorney General. Throughout the period of the war, this power was exercised in very few cases. However, after the war was concluded, the Attorney General started to use these powers, has used them in thousands of cases, and has succeeded in having them written into law.

At the same time, it is clear that it is the intention of the Attorney General to secure the same unlimited and unchallengeable powers over non-citizens in the United States as he can today exercise over newly-arriving immigrants. Already many non-citizens, ordered deported as a result of technical violations of the immigration laws, are denied an opportunity to adjust their status and thereby escape deportation because of "secret and confidential information" which the Attorney General refuses to disclose.

The danger of vesting so much power in the hands of the Attorney General is heightened since he is not elected to office. The Attorney General is a political appointee. He has no direct responsibility to the electorate. His main responsibility is to the political machine which elevated him to his high office.

As stated recently by Dr. Corliss Lamont, prominent educator and writer, the Walter-McCarran Law "gives to the United States Attorney General such wide and sweeping powers in deportation and exclusion cases that he is able to become virtually a dictator."

It may appear unrealistic to refer to an Attorney General of the United States as a "dictator." But, the calibre of men who have filled that post recently raises serious questions.

Tom Clark as Attorney General represented the poll-taxers and talked of taking lawyers to the woodshed. It was in his administration that the present deportation and denaturalization drive was launched.

Howard McGrath resigned in the midst of an investigation into corruption in government of-

(Continued on Page 8)

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Another Korea Brewing in Dulles' Indo-China Plan

BRITAIN'S CABINET, if U. S. news agency reports can be believed, has instructed the British delegate to the United Nations session resuming Monday to urge that the question of Indo-China be on the agenda of the Korean peace conference.

If the British had not at the same time allocated more millions of sterling to wage war against the peoples of Malaya, the proposal in respect to Indo-China could be taken more seriously as an attempt to end that conflict by negotiation.

More serious than the British proposal in respect to negotiation of the Indo-China war was the opinion of Professor Paul Rivet, director of the Paris Museum of Anthropology. Writing in the conservative *Le Monde* of July 17, Professor Rivet declared:

"I believe that even at this late hour, France must make a genuine effort for peace by entering into contact with the Viet Minh. . . . Such talks can only be held if they begin by a recognition without reservations of the independence of Viet Nam. It would lead, on the one hand, to the immediate cessation of hostilities and the liberation of hostages and of prisoners, and on the other, to the progressive and well-ordered withdrawal of our military forces."

IN FRANCE, Professor Rivet has many supporters of his point of view. Large sections of the French working class and the powerful Communist Party hold similar views.

But the ruling circles and the government of France have a different view. They are for "negotiations" of a sort. Specifically, they are for "negotiations" with their hand-picked stooges among the peoples of Indo-China, such as Bao Dai and the King of Cambodia. And these stooges sometimes put up the pretense of conducting genuine negotiations for real independence. A farce, which helps the French 200 families sell the idea that they are really nego-

tiating with representatives of the people!

But these mock "negotiations" actually conceal the fact that Paris refuses to negotiate with the Viet Minh — except, of course, on the basis of unconditional surrender of the Viet Minh and complete submission to French imperialism. This condition, as anyone can see, altogether precludes real negotiations.

So the situation in Indo-China is developing into another Korea, in which the imperialists and interventionists, having learned nothing from the experience in Korea, are prepared to sacrifice more of the blood and treasure of their peoples in a futile attempt to obtain their will by force.

And the big rub for us Americans is that we are being dragged into this new adventure, being set up for another Korea before the peace conference to end the Korean war has even begun.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S bald and helter-skelter declaration of this intention to the Governors' conference in Seattle must have come as a shock to many Americans. Certainly, no American can ever again say that he or she didn't know we were interfering in the affairs of Indo-China in order to get tungsten, tin, strategic bases, and a place of operations from which to hold onto the "rich empire of Indonesia" and to keep our stakes in India, Pakistan, Burma and Iran. Eisenhower said precisely this, and anyone who didn't read it or hear it should look it up in the newspapers and think it over.

But that was only the blunt statement of aim. To understand what attempts to realize those aims can mean, it is necessary to turn them over and look at the details. According to the Wall Street Journal's Washington correspondent, Ray Cromley, some of the details are as follows:

"Secretary of State Dulles and his men have a plan aimed

at ending the Red war in Indochina in 18 months—if things right. . . . Their scheme runs like this: 1—Keep pressure on the French to turn over more power to the native Indochina rulers in Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam. . . . 2—Get the French and native armies in Indochina off the defensive and onto the offensive. . . . 3—Meanwhile, with the millions the U. S. is pouring in, and with French aid, General Navarre will build up and train 54 new native combat battalions this year and start next year on building up 50 to 100 more native combat battalions. . . . 4—Then in 1954, General Navarre and the State Department will ask for the men and equipment and money to try the big gamble—ending the war a year from this winter."

That, says Cromley (WSJ, Aug. 11), is the plan—"if things go right." That is, if it succeeds. Even so, this is a plan, as any American without blinders can see, for getting Asians to fight Asians. And no one needs to belabor the immorality and racist barbarity of such a plan.

But it doesn't end there. What happens—if things don't go right? If People's China, for instance, sees the combined U. S.-French imperialist offensive in Indo-China as a potential threat to the security of China, as it most certainly will be—what with Dulles having also agreed on a war pact with Rhee and Koshida and planned one with Chiang Kai-shek?

What happens in that case, Cromley reports, is as follows: "If necessary then, to block a Red victory, the thinking here is that the U. S. would first step in with air and naval aid and even send troops if needed. Isn't that precisely what happened in the case of Korea?"

There you have it — "even send troops if needed." That's the policy of Dulles and Eisenhower. Not even a thought about the American G.I.s who would be travelling 10,000 miles "to save democracy in Wichita," as Dulles would say, but in reality to save Morgan and Rockefeller's investments in tin and tungsten.

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THE AFL's DECISION

THE AFL EXECUTIVE Council meeting in Chicago was marked by developments on two important issues: labor unity and the disgraceful situation in the International Longshoremen's Union.

The action of the council in recommending suspension of the ILA can hardly be called making headway. On the contrary, after the good program which the council put forth several months ago to clean up the longshore union, the latest action can only be viewed as a retreat, or, at best, marking time.

What has been happening is that Ryan's gangster-ridden machine has actually been entrenching itself in the recent period. Witness the way Ryan took over Local 791, the local in which opposition to his policies had been finding the most outspoken expression.

What will suspension accomplish? It will give the Ryan machine still more time in which to consolidate itself. George Meany's advice to the rank and file to clean out the Ryan machine will have a hollow sound to the longshoremen who hear themselves urged to take on a job which the council itself evidently is afraid to tackle.

What the council should have done—and still should do—is name a committee to assist the rank and file dockers. Such a committee should help organize democratic elections in the locals—with all that this would require. Anything short of this means a failure by the AFL Executive Council to face its responsibilities.

The Executive Council also should have launched a campaign—and still should do so—against the Dewey waterfront bill, now signed by Eisenhower, which with its registration and other features, threatens the rights not only of longshoremen but of all labor.

THE ACTION of the Executive Council, recommending that the forthcoming convention approve a no-raiding pact with the CIO, is a welcome step. Raiding is one of the curses of the labor movement today and makes a mockery of the good-sounding speeches about the need for labor unity.

The action of the leaders of the Carpenters Union, in withdrawing from the AFL ostensibly over the no-raiding pact, is a high-handed piece of maneuvering which, of course, will not help labor unity. The 822,500 members of the union, who only learned from the radio and the newspapers that they were no longer in the AFL, will no doubt ask what goes on here and tell their leaders to take the union back into the Federation where it belongs.

Labor unity is a crucial question before the organized workers. A no-raiding pact can certainly help. But it can well be asked: why not extend a no-raiding pact beyond the AFL and CIO? Why not an agreement to stop ALL raiding—which means against the independent unions as well? Or will one result of the projected AFL-CIO pact be to free the hands of leaders in both organizations to concentrate on their attempts to destroy the independent unions?

Furthermore, of decisive importance for labor unity is UNITY OF ACTION NOW—among AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, and the independent unions, including those that are progressive-led. What is needed is united action around economic issues, against McCarthyism and against the whole policy of the Eisenhower administration at home and abroad.

Such cooperation is the key not only to organic unity but to beating back the new blows which the employers and the Eisenhower Administration have in store for labor.

Unity of action, fortunately, is a matter which does not have to wait on the top leaders of the labor movement. It is something which the locals themselves can bring about on one issue or another—as has already been done in many places. It is the means which the rank and file workers have to save the labor movement and help it to play the part it must in the life of our nation.

A Program to Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Malenkov Gives the Soviet Estimate of the Korea Truce

In today's installment of his speech to the Supreme Soviet last week, Premier Georgi Malenkov estimates the significance of the Korean truce and discusses the relations of the Soviet Union with some neighboring countries.

Comrade Deputies: In examining our domestic problems we naturally cannot disregard the international situation. The international situation at present is characterized primarily by important successes achieved by the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the entire camp of peace and democracy in the struggle to ease international tension, for peace and for the prevention of a new world war. In the East, bloodshed has been stopped which carried away a vast number of human lives and was fraught with the danger of most serious international complications.

Korean Truce

The peoples of all the world welcomed the signing of the armistice in Korea with greatest joy. They rightly regard it as a victory for the peace-loving forces. For over three years the camp of peace and democracy strove to end the war in Korea. The signing of the armistice has crowned this struggle with success. The will of millions of people for peace has become a mighty and effective force. The aggressors have been forced to take account of it.

Having unleashed the war in Korea, the aggressive circles hoped that they would succeed in forcing the Korean people to their knees. However, the interventionists who launched the war against the Korean People's Democratic Republic miscalculated. They have proved unable to break the heroic Korean people. In embarking upon this military venture, the interventionists hoped to achieve their aims by a lightning stroke and without any particular effort. In fact, however, things turned out differently.

The interventionists involved themselves in a protracted and sanguinary war and, having suffered great losses in manpower and equipment, having had their military prestige badly tattered, they were forced to renounce their aggressive plans. This is indeed, as the popular saying goes, a case of setting out to get wool and coming back shorn of your own. The struggle of the Korean people against the interventionists and their hirelings in the Syngman Rhee clique has shown that devotion to the cause of freedom and independence of one's country gives birth to great steadfastness, gallantry and mass heroism. The Korean people, upon whom were directed the blows of the most powerful war-machine of present-day imperialism, became invincible because it was fighting for a just cause.

At the same time mankind will never forget the noble deed of the glorious Chinese People's Volunteers who came to the help of the Korean people. This achievement gives rise to pride not only to the great Chinese people but also to the whole of progressive mankind. The peoples of the Soviet Union, from the bottom of their hearts, congratulate the Chinese and Korean peoples on the achieving of the armistice.

Billion Rubles For Korea Building

The task now is to secure the reborn peaceful life of the Korean people who have suffered so much and who at the cost of great sacrifices defended their right to decide their own fate, the fate of their country. We, the Soviet people, warmly wish that the life of the glorious Korean people should flourish in conditions of peace. The Soviet Union will help the Korean people to heal the serious wounds inflicted by war. The Gov-

ernment has decided to allocate immediately 1,000,000,000 rubles for the restoration of the destroyed national economy of Korea.

We believe that the Supreme Soviet will unanimously approve this decision. In the West the persistence and consistency of the Soviet Union in the pursuance of a policy of peace led to the frustration of the provocative adventure in Berlin. The organizers of the Berlin adventure were aiming at far-reaching objects: They intended to strangle the democratic forces of Germany, to destroy the German Democratic Republic, which is a stronghold of the peace-loving elements of the German people, to convert Germany into a militarist state and to re-establish a hotbed of war in the center of Europe. There is no doubt that had the Soviet Union not shown steadfastness and firmness in the defense of the interests of peace, the Berlin adventure might have led to quite serious international consequences.

This is why one can consider that the liquidation of the Berlin adventure also represents an important victory for the cause of peace. The successes of the U.S.S.R. in the fight for the relaxation of international tension also include the improvement of relations with the neighboring states.

Striving for the development of peaceful cooperation with all countries, the Soviet Government attaches special importance to strengthening relations with its neighboring states.

To raise these to the level of genuinely good-neighborly relations is the object toward which we have striven and are striving. The Soviet Union has not territorial claims against any state whatever, including any of the neighboring states. It is the inviolable principle of our foreign policy to respect the national freedom and sovereignty of any country, large or small.

Social Systems No Peace Obstacle

It goes without saying that the difference of the social-economic system of our country and some neighboring states cannot serve as an obstacle for the strengthening of friendly relations among them. On its part, the Soviet Government has taken steps for the strengthening of good neighboring friendship with such states and now it is a question of the readiness of their governments to engage in deeds, a friendship which presupposes mutual solicitude for the strengthening of our countries.

Our neighbor in the south is Persia. The experience of thirty-five years has shown that the Soviet Union and Persia are interested in mutual friendship and collaboration. Soviet-Persian relations have therefore such a stable basis as makes it possible to solve problems emerging between the two sides to their mutual satisfaction.

At present, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, talks are being held concerning the settlement of a number of frontier problems and mutual financial claims. We hope that these talks will be successfully concluded.

Recently, on mutually advantageous foundations, an agreement was reached on increasing the trade volume between the two countries. It depends on the Teheran Government that Soviet-Persian relations develop along the path of good neighborly relations, along the path of developing economic and cultural relations.

The relations of the Soviet Union with Afghanistan continue to remain stable and are characterized by respect of mutual interests. This creates favorable conditions for the further consolidation of relations between our countries.

In everybody's memory is the statement made by the Soviet Government to the Government of Turkey. This statement establishes essential prerequisites for the development of good-neighborly relations if, of course, the Turkish side is to show in its turn due efforts in this direction. The improvement of relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union would undoubtedly serve the interests of both sides and make an important contribution to the strengthening of security in the Black Sea area.

Agreements With Finland

As regards Finland, the Soviet Union proceeds in the interests of both countries. The signing of the five-year economic agreement in 1950, supplemented by the agreement on the exchange of goods in 1952-55, has led to a considerable extension of Soviet-Finnish economic relations. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland meets the interests of both countries and promotes the strengthening of peace and security in North Europe. The treaty provides a good basis for the establishment of good-neighborly relations. Not only our Government but also the government of Finland should see that this treaty is put into practice without restraint.

Striving to ease the general tension, the Soviet Government agreed to restore diplomatic relations with the State of Israel. It took thereby into consideration the pledge of the Government of Israel that Israel will have no part in any union of agreement pursuing aggressive aims against the Soviet Union. We consider that the restoration of diplomatic relations will promote cooperation between the two states.

The assertions of some foreign papers that the restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel will lead to a weakening of the relations of the Soviet Union with the Arab States are void of any foundation. The activity of the Soviet Government will be directed also in the future toward the strengthening of friendly cooperations with the Arab States. Our Government has displayed initiative by exchanging, after a long interval, envoys with Yugoslavia and Greece. We hope that this will lead to appropriate normalization of relations with both countries and will produce useful results.

There are no objective reasons that could hinder the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and Italy. It stands to reason that relations between states can grow stronger when the mu-

(Continued on Page 7)

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Wall Street

(Continued from Page 1)
ex-mayor, and many others. Blas Roca and Juan Marinello, the General Secretary and President of the PSP and many other PSP leaders are now being sought by the police. The party has been driven underground.

The July 26 putsch, similar to the one by which Batista himself seized power last February, was a reactionary movement. The PSP not only did not participate in the attack but warned the other democratic parties against it. Batista, however, a highly experienced demagogue, was quick to seize upon the affairs as a pretext to initiate an offensive against the progressive forces generally throughout the Island. He wants to make himself absolute dictator of Cuba.

The U.S. State Department stands in the shadow in this reactionary situation, supporting the attempt of Batista to suppress the Communist and progressive and trade union movements.

This is in line with the policy of Washington to cultivate fascism in Latin America, to strip the countries of this great area of their independence, and to reduce the whole vast region to the ruthless domination of Wall Street.

This policy actively pushed by the Truman Administration, is being even more aggressively applied by Pres. Eisenhower and his Mr. Dulles. Many countries of Latin American, including Argentina, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Venezuela, Peru, and Colombia are now under reactionary dictatorships. The present terror regime in Cuba is designed to add that country—which is a vital U.S. Military base—to the foregoing list of rotten dictatorships, with the Wall St. puppet Batista at its head.

The situation demands that organized labor and the progressive movement generally should protest vigorously against the terror regimes being established and maintained in Cuba and many other Latin American countries. It should demand the release of the arrested Cuban lefts and progressives and insist that the Batista terror be ended. The working class and other democratic forces in this country cannot passively stand aside as American imperialism makes dangerous progress in fascizing Cuba, as part of its plan to subjugate all of Latin America.

Present events in Cuba should arouse a strong protest all over the United States. Batista should be opposed vigorously, as his pro-fascist course is a danger not only to the people of Cuba and Latin America, but to those of the U.S. Pres. Eisenhower and Secy. of State Dulles should be wired, condemning their reactionary policies in Latin America. Wall Street must be compelled to keep its hands off Cuba and all the other countries of Latin America.

GREET THE WORKER this Labor Day

Please print the attached greeting in _____ inch box.
Enclosed find \$_____ at \$8.00 per inch.
Please print the attached lists of names or initials.
Enclosed find \$_____ at 25c per name.
Attach messages and names.

(Cut out the box above and send with appropriate message and information)
All greetings must be in no later than Friday, August 28th. The Labor Day issue will be dated Sunday, September 6th, 1953.

GREET THE WORKER THIS LABOR DAY!

18 DETROITERS FINED AFTER Wheat Farmers GARDEN PARTY RAID BY COPS To Vote On Market Quotas

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Eighteen Detroiters, among whom were Civil Rights Congress leaders Arthur McPhaul and Ann Shore, received fines and suspended sentences in Recorder's Court here today. The 18 were arrested when cops raided a CRC lawn party on the frame-up charge of it being a "blind pig." Charges against eight others were dismissed earlier.

McPhaul, who is CRC executive secretary, and Ann Shore, who is director of organization, received \$50 fines and one year suspended sentences. So did Alma Ross, Cleo Lewis and Elinor Maki. They were charged with being the "ring-leaders" and engaging in an "illegal occupation."

The 13 other people who received one year suspended sentences and \$10 fines were accused of "loitering." The arrests took place the night of July 15, at the home of McPhaul, where a garden party to recruit members into CRC was getting underway. An

admission of \$1 was charged with food and refreshments being provided. Police on the witness stand admitted that such garden parties and affairs go on all the time and are not made the subject of raids.

The vindictive frameup of 26 workers by the cops is in retaliation against CRC's long years of exposing police brutality, especially against Negro citizens in Detroit.

Judge Frank Schemanske, who presided, congratulated the six-person jury as being "patriotic Americans."

Schemanske before he became judge was attorney for the Detroit Policemen's Association. He has defended numerous police when CRC and labor groups sought convictions in courts against police for brutality.

Most notable was the police shooting in the back and killing of 15-year-old Leon Mosely, Negro youth. Schemanske was the defending attorney for cop Louis Melasi, who fired the fatal shot.

Ex-GI

(Continued from Page 1) through negotiation.

"There must be no more Koreans. The truce must not be lost," said Mrs. Janet Moses, wife of a Negro soldier missing in action in Korea, who told of the scars that the war had left on her small family.

And so said Paul Robeson and Earl Robinson who sang and played and spoke beautifully of the things nearest and dearest to people's hearts. Earl getting the audience to sing with him, and the chairman urging everyone to write to the State Department asking renewal of passport to permit Robeson to fulfill contracts to play the leading roles in Othello and Boris Gudonov in London and Paris this fall.

Mrs. Halois Moorehead Robinson, of American Women for Peace, observed that women had played a leading role in the fight for peace and as proof of this she cites the "overwhelming attendance of women at tonight's victory rally."

Mine-Mill

(Continued from Page 3) the workers were prepared to strike if they had to.

The National Wage Policy Committee, which includes the union's entire International Executive Board and elected rank-and-file delegates from every section of the industry, voted to throw the whole weight of the International behind any locals which go out on strike.

A \$1-a-week assessment on every member of the union for whom settlements have been reached, was voted as one part of the support program. Workers at the Hegeler Zinc Co. plant in Danville, Ill., are already on strike. "There's no question about the ability of Anaconda and these other companies to meet the industry pattern," conference delegates reiterated. "We intend to make sure they do."

Negotiations with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Montana were due to be resumed next week. In Idaho, bargaining was to reopen at the Sunshine Mining Company today (Wednesday), with representatives of 16 of the smaller operators tomorrow, and with the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Company on Friday. Bargaining at American Zinc Company in its E. St. Louis property was still in progress this week.

Don't Forget To Patronize DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS

AFL

(Continued from Page 1) between all organizations in or out of the AFL, the carpenters' union officials have long been in competition with the CIO International Woodworkers of America particularly on the West coast. The AFL-CIO no-raid pact would have prevented the carpenters from carrying out raids against the woodworkers.

The move created a vacancy on the AFL's top board since Hutchison had been the AFL first vice-president. The Council, however, immediately moved the 12 remaining vice-presidents up one rung each, placing Matthew Woll into the first vice-presidency.

See New High In Gas Rates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (FP).—Utility rate experts see a new era of high gas rates being ushered in by a recent decision of the Federal Power Commission.

By a 2 to 1 vote the FPC granted new rates to the United Fuel Gas Co. based on a calculated return of 6 1/2 percent on investment. It was the policy of the FPC under the Truman Administration to keep the rate of return between 5 1/2 percent and 6 percent.

In a dissenting opinion, commissioner Dale E. Doty said he believed "a matter of such importance" (setting a new high standard of profits) should not be approved without the full commission present.

Strangely, the decision was reached without participation of the two new Eisenhower appointees. Republican Claude L. Draper and independent Nelson Lee Smith voted for the increase. Along with Doty, a Democrat, they are holdovers. Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall, Republican, and Seaborn L. Digby, Eisenhower Democrat, appointed by the new President, did not participate.

Attention! SUMMER VACATIONISTS

changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Midwestern wheat farmers will vote Friday on whether or not the government should impose marketing quotas on next year's wheat crop.

If the vote is for quotas, strict Federal controls will be placed on wheat output and heavy fines will be levied on farmers who produce above their quotas. In turn the government will continue high federal wheat price supports.

A vote the other way would result in no federal controls except for acreage allotments and sharply reduced government price support.

It will be the first time in 12 years such a vote has been taken. Farmers in all states will cast their ballots.

The law says the vote must be held whenever the supply of wheat available for the marketing year climbs 20 percent above the "normal supply" of 1,158,000,000 (B) Bushels.

This year the actual wheat supply has zoomed to 1,760,000,000 bushels, the biggest supply in the

nation's history and 50 percent above the "normal supply."

Observers predicted that wheat belt farmers in the nation's mid-section would cast a heavy vote for quota. However, farmers in states where little wheat is produced were expected to follow the opposition course.

The quota proposal needs a two third vote to win. Any farmer producing more than 15 acres of wheat is eligible to vote. Those producing less would not be bound by quotas.

Grain trade sources predicted an anti-quota vote would mean skidding prices. Some Chicago board of trade men, acting on their apprehensions, sold heavily last Friday, and prices dropped 4 1/2 to 6 cents a bushel as a result.

Frameup

(Continued from Page 1) ernment. He was to be arraigned before U.S. Commissioner Francis Farrell in Boston.

Klensky brings to nine the number of Philadelphians arrested in recent weeks on charges of violating the Smith Act.

During World War II he served with the United States Army from 1944 to 1946. He is married and has two sons.

Eisenhower Finally Sets Up Anti-Discrimination Group

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 13.—President Eisenhower, after more than four months of prodding by civil rights groups and Negro reporters, today established a 14-member committee to police anti-discrimination clauses in contracts between the federal government and private concerns.

The committee, to be known as the Government Contract Compliance Committee, will replace the Contract Compliance Committee established by former President Harry S. Truman in 1951.

James C. Hagerty, White House Press Secretary, said the new committee will be composed of six government department representatives and eight public members. Government representatives will come from the Defense, Commerce, Justice and Labor Departments, plus the Atomic Energy Commission and the General Services Administration. The President will appoint the public members and name the chairman and vice chairman.

By the addition of the public members—at least one of whom, it was announced, will be a Negro—Hagerty said the Eisenhower committee would have broader powers than the one named by Truman. In his preamble to the Executive Order establishing the committee, the President declared: "It is the policy of the United States government to promote equal employment opportunity for all qualified persons employed or

seeking employment on government contracts, because such persons are entitled to fair and equitable treatment in all aspects of employment on work paid for from public funds."

The report of the Truman Contract Compliance Committee, issued in January of this year, declared that if the U.S. government enforced the anti-discrimination clauses in all of its contracts, discrimination in employment could be abolished entirely. The report laid the existence of job jimmies to the indifference of the various governmental departments which hold contracts with employers of a majority of the nation's workers.



I have moved downstairs (Same bldg., street entrance)
76 EAST 11th ST.
(WEST OF E'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — \$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons — silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of E'way — store entrance.

Classified Ads

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SALT OF THE EARTH — most exciting reading of the year! — complete screen-plays, photos and articles. 75c per copy. Sub. \$2.50 per year. California Quarterly, 1070 Hollywood Blvd., L.A. 25, Cal.

SERVICES
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FURNITURE refinished and repaired. In your home. Call IN 9-9639. Mornings and mahogany, estimates free. Work done in your home. Call IN 9-9639. Mornings and evenings.

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CALL Hyacinth 3-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, retined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

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SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7797.

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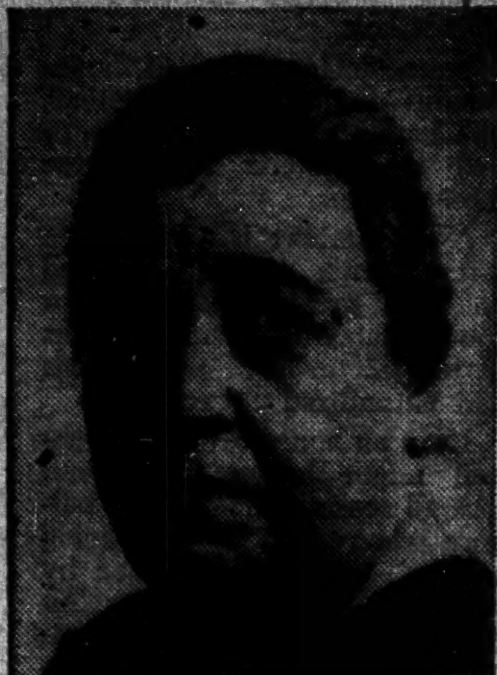
Shopper's Guide

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway CR 5-3826

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
38 E. 7th St. CR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

By DAVID PLATT

● **GRAPES OF WRATH**—One of the all-time top Hollywood films inspired by the FDR tradition which the Un-Americans want to bury and forget. John Ford, its director (he also made *The Informer*, a memorable film of Irish resistance) is now wasting his great talents on third-rate westerns at the Heights Theatre. Today through Sunday. On the same bill with *Grapes of Wrath*: *Of Mice and Men* with Burgess Meredith—also good.



JANE DARWELL
in *Grapes of Wrath*

● **LILI.** Leslie Caron is very charming in this enjoyable MGM fantasy about a young orphan who attaches herself to a group of freindly magicians and puppeteers in a French carnival. At the 52nd Translux—continuous

• **LIMELIGHT.** Chaplin's last film—before being compelled by the McCarthyites to quit the country which had been his home for 40 years—can be seen today only at the Stuyvesant. *Narrow Margin*, the thriller on the bottom half of the Stuyvesant's double bill is worth staying for.

• **SKIP:** Highly-colored redbaiting films—Pickup on South St., with Richard Widmark; Man On a Tight Rope, with Frederic March; and Never Let Me Go (Clark Gable). All three of them feed the cold war.

(For Smith Act Victim, Poet Walter Lowenfels)

Who is abroad in the land
That would still the poet's song?
Who is he whose nerveless hand
With bloodless vein, clawing and long,
Brutally clamps the poet's mouth?
Who is it that fears "American Voices"
For Peace from North to South?
Who fears the people making choices,
Fighting injustice, undoing wrong?
Who is it whose face grows pale
And shudders hearing the "Rosenberg Song"
And dares to shut poets in jail?

The voice of the lark sings out
Nor do bars of the cage contain it
For hear! The voices of song all about
Give power to forever unchain it!

No one across all the land
Can finally still the poet's song!
The age-old oppressor reveals his hand
Piling horror on horror, wrong upon wrong
Till the people rise up in their strength
And wash oppression out of their lives.
And across the land's great breadth and length
Peace, unhindered by greed, sings and thrives.
With joyous song issuing from every heart,
Each is a poet or painter, hearty and hale
With none to tear singer and song apart
Or dare to shut poets in jail.

The voice of the lark sings out
Nor do bars of the cage contain it
For hear! The voices of song all about
Give power to forever unchain it

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Publishing Foundation has announced that a 32 page, 5 cent pamphlet on "McCarthy—the Man and the Ism" will go to press at the end of this week.

Jampacked with facts and incisive commentary, the pamphlet, by Joseph Morton, will cover such aspects of the subject as:

- Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's financial shenanigans.
- His tieup with anti-Semitic hate groups, and his tenderness to Nazis and their wartime agents.
- His phony pretensions at being a "war hero."
- An amazing episode from his record as a circuit judge in Wisconsin.
- A factual description of his re-



McCARTHY

relationship with the Eisenhower administration.

- Comments (pro and con) from various figures in American life.
- An analysis of the political meaning of McCarthyism, and the secret of its impact on the nation.

"While one or another publication might have dealt with one or more of these facts and issues," the foundation announced, "this pamphlet will for the first time, tie them all together, and on such a factual foundation unmask McCarthy and his works.

"Publication of the 32 page pamphlet at the amazingly low 5 cent price was undertaken because of a confidence that tens of thousands of persons on the Pacific Coast and throughout the country want to get the truth about McCarthyism.

"The potential mass distribution, made possible both by the wide spread interest in the subject and the expert, comprehensive and popular handling of it in the pamphlet, entered into the decision to launch this low priced venture."

Bookshops, organizations or individuals interested in quantity orders for mass distribution may write to the Pacific Publishing Foundation, 590 Folsom st., San Francisco.

Forty million Americans are threatened by the McCarran-Walter act, says Marcl. of Labor, in its August issue, off the press this week.

This special issue is devoted to a popular and comprehensive exposure of the immigration and naturalization law as a "plot against the American people."

With numerous articles, pictures and complete documentation, it reveals the McCarran-Walter act as anti-union, racist, dictatorial and a threat to native as well as foreign-born Americans.

Malenkov Gives Soviet Estimate of Korean Truce

(Continued from Page 5)

tual obligations assumed by them are carried out. Given a favorable development of Soviet-Italian relations, Italian industry, which is undergoing great difficulties, could receive considerable support from the improvement of economic relations between our states.

On the basis of a mutually profitable agreement, Italy would be assured of supplies of coal and bread and also contracts for its industry. There is no doubt that this would help to improve the living conditions of the glorious Italian people.

The peoples of all countries hope that the signing of the armistice in Korea will prove to be an important step in the matter of strengthening peace and security, above all in the Far East. In this connection, the task of normalizing relations between all states in the Far East assumes immediate significance, especially the normalization of relations with Japan.

In this direction there are serious obstacles, in as much as the U. S. A. has violated the agreements concluded between the Allies in war time and in the post-war period and are now pursuing a policy of suppressing the national independence of Japan, turning that country into her own military place d'armes.

The healthy forces of the Japanese nation are beginning to realize more and more that it is essential to overcome existing obstacles and to win back the national independence of their country. They understand that only by this means is it possible for them to insure a peaceful development of their motherland and to insure the necessary political and the completely attainable economic relations with their neighboring states. The steps that Japan will take along this road will meet with the sympathy and the support of the Soviet Union as well as of all peace-loving peoples.

Of great significance for strengthening peace in the East is the position of so large a state as India. To the efforts of peace-loving countries aimed at ending the war in Korea, India make a considerable contribution. Our relations with India are being consolidated. Cultural and economic ties are growing. We hope that in the future, relations between India and the Soviet Union will become still closer and will develop under the sign of friendly cooperation.

The Soviet Union also attributes great importance to the successful development of our relations with Pakistan so as to insure every type of relations between the two states. This, undoubtedly, will play a positive part in the consolidation of peace in Asia.

The Soviet Government is consistently pursuing a policy of extending economic relations with foreign countries. The group of states with which the Soviet Union entertains trade relations is increasing. And at the same time the volume of goods exchanged with countries of the West and the East is increasing.

Trade agreements have been concluded with France, Finland, Iran, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Argentina and Iceland and a payments agreement with Egypt. Negotiations with a number of other states are proceeding successfully. We intend with still

greater insistence to pursue the line of developing goods exchange between the Soviet Union and foreign states.

Understandable are the timely strivings of business circles of a number of countries to remove from the way of international trade turnover all manner of discriminatory measures restricting international trade. Long overdue is the necessity for the restoration of the normal trade relations between countries for which mutual trade turnover is a stable tradition.

Those who legitimately believe that the development of economic relations will serve the cause of strengthening peace cannot fail to be instrumental in promoting healthy international trade.

The Government of the Soviet Union attaches primary importance to the further strengthening of relations with countries of the Democratic group. These relations are characterized by close collaboration and genuine brotherly friendship.

A great and indestructible friendship binds the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. The economic and cultural ties of the two countries are growing rapidly and to a considerable extent. The all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Korean People's Democratic Republic is extending and growing stronger.

Our friendly relations with the German Democratic Republic are continually growing stronger. The Soviet Union is rendering help, and will continue to render help and support, to the German Democratic Republic which represents a bulwark in the struggle for a united, peace-loving and democratic Germany.

One of the decisive advantages of the democratic camp and its basic difference from the imperialist camp lies in the fact that it is not rent by internal contradictions and strife, that the principal source of its strength and progress lies in mutual care for the interests of all countries of the democratic camp and in close economic collaboration. That is why the friendly relations of the countries of the democratic camp and their fraternal collaboration will inevitably develop and consolidate.

The active and single-minded struggle of the Soviet Union and the whole democratic camp for peace has produced definite results. A certain change in international conditions is apparent. After a longer period of increasing tension a certain discharge of (this tension a certain discharge of (this) atmosphere has become palpable for the first time in the post-war years. Hundreds of millions of people feel increasing hope that it is possible to find a way to settle controversial and outstanding questions.

This reflects the deep-rooted desire of nations for a lasting and secure peace, but, nevertheless, it is impossible to overlook the existence of forces countering the policy of reducing international tension, of forces which are trying at any cost to frustrate this policy. This was precisely the reason for the dragging out of the truce talks in Korea, for the establishment of provocations against the countries of the democratic camp, for the carrying on of the policy of atomic blackmail.

(To Be Continued)

Militant Venezuela Oil Workers Press Puppet President

By A. B. MAGIL

THESE ARE dog days for Col. Marcos Perez Jimenez, self-elected President of Venezuela. He is fretting and growling more than usual, and the Washington master who holds the other end of the leash is hardly less worried than he.

It is not much more than a half year since the election in Venezuela. That provided an unexpected scare when after four years of blood and iron rule, Perez Jimenez and his pals lost by three to one. They solved that problem neatly by simply changing the vote and naming Perez Jimenez, first, provisional President and then "constitutional" President. That was in November-December 1952. Yet here it is August 1953, and not everything is going according to plan.

One of the biggest headaches is the labor movement. Venezuela lives by oil. This nation of 5,000,000 is the world's largest producer of crude oil—next to the United States—and the largest exporter of refined oil. The oil workers therefore play an exceptionally strategic role in the country's life. Though they number only about 50,000, they can make and unmake government if they stand together. They can even challenge the grip of the Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell trusts. And they can powerfully affect the question of war and peace.

That's why the fascist colonels, who in November 1948, under the direction of Colonel Adams, military attaché of the United States Embassy, overthrew the legally elected government of Venezuela, proceeded to split the oil workers and the labor movement generally, imprison union leaders, and suppress all nationwide labor organizations. In this the colonel's cabal were assisted by the policies of rightwing labor leaders and the A.F.L. and CIO high command in the United States.

THANKS TO this situation, the oil workers' strike in May 1950 was crushed. In 1951 lack of labor unity enabled the oil trusts, through a decree issued by the military dictatorship, to smash a new incipient struggle and impose worse conditions on the workers.

But now the tide has begun to turn. Facing the expiration of their contract this month, workers in the various oil regions during the early months of the year began to form unity committees. These were sparked by unions affiliated to the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) and the World Federation of Trade Unions, but they included other unions as well.

On June 7 a conference of eighteen oil unions, representing 85 percent of the country's oil

workers, was held in the city of Maracaibo. This was a preparatory conference for the National Oil Workers' Convention held June 20 in Caracas, the capital, at which a single collective contract was adopted for presentation to the companies and a united committee elected to conduct the negotiations. This movement includes the CTAL unions, unions affiliated to the rightwing Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), dominated by the A.F. of L. and CIO; and Catholic unions. Only a few government-controlled organizations stand outside, though they too were invited to participate.

In May a preliminary conference was also held which set up a committee for the organization of a national trade union congress embracing various industries toward the end of the year.

The trend toward trade union unity has been stimulated by its counterpart in the political spheres. Following the election with its massive faking of votes, the various opposition parties began to form joint civic action committees in various parts of the country. These committees include the outlawed Accion Democratica and Communist parties, and the semi-legal Union Republicana Democratica and Copei parties. Accion Democratica was the government party, supported by some 80 percent of the voters, at the time of the 1948 coup. Union Republicana was the real winner in the 1952 election—the bulk of its votes came from members and supporters of the Accion Democratica and Communist parties. Copei is a conservative Catholic party.

THE CIVIC ACTION committees have been formed in shops, neighborhoods and among university students. They have been organized despite the bitter opposition to all joint action with the Communists on the part of the rightwing leadership of Accion Democratica outside Venezuela, headed by Romulo Betancourt, notorious State Department agent. Within Venezuela, however, the underground national leadership of Accion Democratica, has proclaimed its determination to promote, in the words of a recent letter to the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, "effective unity of action of diverse national political opposition groups against the usurper regime."

Growing unity and rising economic and political struggles, plus international protests, have also wrung concessions from the dictatorship in regard to political prisoners. Venezuela's Buchenwald, the island concentration camp of Guasima, where some 1,000 prisoners were held under conditions that few could survive for long, has been closed down and its inmates sent to regular prisons. Max Garcia, oil workers' leader and prominent Communist has been released from jail. Jesus Faria, general secretary of the Communist Party and vice-president of the CTAL, imprisoned and vilely mistreated for more than three years, has now won somewhat better conditions.

The oil workers' conference June 7 declared that one of their most valuable weapons is international workingclass solidarity and requested intensified support from trade unions throughout the world. From no country could such solidarity action be as effective as from the United States, not only for the oil workers but for the people of Venezuela in their battle against the fascist puppets of Standard Oil and the State Department.

Put Off 'Parole' For 3 Till Sept.

Argument on an injunction to prevent the Justice Department from ordering Betty Cannett, Claudia Jones and Alexander Bittelman to terminate their membership in the Communist Party has been postponed until September 15, it was announced today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Meantime, the three continue immune to Walter-McCarran Law "supervisory parole" conditions the Justice Department sought to impose upon them. On August 6, Federal Judge Edward Dimock granted them a stay until the injunction has been argued.

The three, Foley Square Smith Act defendants, also face deportation under Walter-McCarran Law provisions. The Justice Department unable to deport them, had tried to place them under "supervisory parole" conditions, which not only seek their termination of Communist Party membership, but also demands they report in person once a week at Ellis Island, disassociate from Communists, and restrict themselves to a 50-mile radius of Times Square, New York. Coupled with this they would be forced to give information relative to habits and associations under threat of jail or fine, or both.

The Justice Department sought these new restrictions despite the fact all were bound to the Southern District of New York as part of their bond agreement pending appeals of their Smith Act convictions to a higher court. Having failed in Foley Square trial to have them renounce their activity and associates, the Justice Department seeks to use Walter-McCarran Law provisions to achieve what Smith Act provisions could not.

Foster

(Continued from Page 4)
Prosecutors and reactionary Judges.

A CHARACTERISTIC example of how not to meet the stool-pigeonry menace was given recently by James Wechsler, editor of the New York Post, when summoned before the McCarthy Committee. Mr. Wechsler, instead of refusing to testify under the Fifth Amendment, as was his constitutional right, or by directly refusing to answer stool-pigeon questions, as many Communists and others hailed before the thought-controllers have done, proceeded instead to do just what McCarthy wanted by making an informer of himself and putting the finger upon everybody he had known as a former member of the Young Communist League. And he did this shameful act under the pretense that he was doing a patriotic duty. To make his action all the more reprehensible, Wechsler also even tried to show that he was a more effective red-baiter than McCarthy himself. The time was when liberals, as well as left-wingers, would go to jail in defense of their rights. But, obviously, Mr. Wechsler wanted none of this heroic course; he took the "easy" way of surrender to McCarthy's stool-pigeonry.

The workers and all progressive forces in this country should awaken to the grave danger in the plague of police-informers and stool pigeons who are now increasingly infesting the country. Ben Davis has given an inspiring example of how this menace is to be met and defeated. The path of surrender taken by

Wechsler and other decayed liberals would lead to political disaster. Stool-pigeonry, like every other aspect of McCarthyism, must be fought by a brave stand against it, not by a cowardly submission to it.

McCarran

(Continued from Page 4)
fices. He advanced the anti-democratic program launched by Tom Clark.

James McCraney pulled the infamous frame-up "deportation" of Charles Chaplin and intensified the hysteria against the foreign born.

Now, Herbert J. Brownell, in a few months, has demonstrated an even greater disregard for fundamental democratic rights in the treatment of non-citizens and naturalized citizens.

Even an honest Attorney General might be corrupted and lose all sense of democratic balance when given the "sweeping powers" provided his office by the Walter-McCarran Law. An Attorney General lacking principles could hurt the American people in many ways and go far beyond the excesses of the 1920 Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, before public opinion would have any opportunity to alter the course of events.

(To Be Continued)

CORRECTION

In the article "St. Louis Conference Sets Unity Example," published in Wednesday's Daily Worker reference was made to the "4th and 5th" Amendments to the Constitution. It should, of course, have been the 14th and 15th Amendments.

Why a Soviet Worker Reads Dull Looking Statistics Tables in Papers

By RALPH PARKER

Moscow, by Air Mail
FOR THE PAST twenty-five years the Soviet Government has at frequent intervals published regular statements on the results of the state plans according to which the country is making its systematic balanced development.

These are not complicated documents of bookkeeping character intended for restricted use by experts, but plain statements drawn up in terms that the average Soviet worker best understands.

The overall results presented in these periodical statements from the Central Statistical Department of the USSR Council of Ministers are given percentually. Percentual standard of measuring is simple and understandable to all and it is used throughout Soviet economy.

So when a coal-miner reads in the Central Statistical Department's report that the coal industry as a whole has exceeded planned production, he at once compares that figure with his own, his shift's, his pit's achievement and knows right away what their respective contributions have been to the total. This it is that explains the keen interest with which the Soviet worker reads these tabulated statistics which appear every half a year on the front pages of the newspapers.

THE LATEST report published in Moscow is of particular importance, for it covers the closing period of the first half of the current Five-Year Plan, a plan intended to carry the Soviet Union farther forward in its advance towards

Communism than any previous one.

When the general directives of this 1951-1955 plan were made known just before the Nineteenth Party Congress, observers were quick to note the considerable increase in consumer goods production and astonishing rises in the real value of incomes of workers and peasants.

The latest report from the Statistical Department shows this trend towards fuller satisfaction of the people's requirements in full process of development. It is facilitated by the growth of capital investment in the food and light industries during the first half of 1953 (8 per cent over the corresponding period of 1952).

During the first six months of 1953 sales in state and cooperative shops—the main sources of supply in town and village—rose by 15 percent above the corresponding period of 1952.

This increase was particularly marked in the second quarter of the year when the government took various measures, including price reductions, to stimulate trade.

Compared with the April-June period, 1952, retail trade rose 23 per cent during the second quarter of 1953.

ACCOMPANYING THESE very real gains in living standards the government carried out an energetic building program, with sizeable increase in investments in school building (up 17 per cent) hospitals and health-centers (up 16 per cent) kindergartens and creches (up 30 per cent).

Go the Co-op Way
CAMP CARS
To: Unity (Wingdale), Lake and all camps around Syden Lake. Daily schedule: Daily 10:30 a.m.; Friday, 10:30 and 7 p.m.; Sunday, 8:30 a.m. 4:30 p.m. 4:45 p.m. 6:55 Allerton Ave. For reservations call: OL 5-7822

Previous years investments in holiday centres, sanatoria, etc. enabled twenty million people to make holiday trips during the first half of the year, without interruption of pay.

The first half of 1953 saw the close of the school year, and the Central Statistical Department is able to announce an 18 per cent increase over last year in the number of children completing their primary or secondary education, with a remarkable increase (37 per cent) in those graduating at secondary schools, a sign that the planned advance to universal secondary education is making good progress.

The lesson of these figures is that the progress of the Soviet Union made under the Fifth Five-Year Plan provides all possibilities for the further rapid growth in living standards.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Kind Hearts and Coronets." Hilarious tale of homicide that ends in the House of Lords. Starring the famous Alec Guinness. Comfortably Air Cooled. One show only Friday, Saturday and Sunday. 9:15 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

ABNER BERRY will speak on the Woman Question and Male Supremacy, Friday 8 p.m. at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Admission 60c. Sponsors: New Foundations & Student, L.Y.L.

Saturday Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Kind Hearts and Coronets." (See details under Fri. Man.) Air cooled. One showing at 9:15 p.m. with socializing from 8 p.m. on. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

Sunday Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Kind Hearts and Coronets." (See details under Fri. Man.) Air cooled. One showing at 9:15 p.m. with socializing from 8 p.m. on. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

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